Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1802. [No. 579.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.

THOS. PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

October 19

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
October 22. Vendue-Master.

Spanish Hides.

Just arrived in the Schooner Harmony, and for Sale by

John & Jas. H. Tucker,

2000 Spanish Hides:
They have also in Store,
10,000lb green Coffee,
20 Hhds. best Muscovado Sugar,
20 Barrels do. do.
1000 Bushels coarse Salt,
100 Sacks fine do.
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil, and
A general assortment of GROCERIES.

October 7. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Owen Roberts to the Subscriber, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of November, if fair; if not, then the next fair day,

ONE half of that LOT of GROUND in the city of Washington, lying in square No. 256, and designated in that square by the No. 10; the moiety intended to be sold fronts upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and joins upon the lot No. 11 in that square, has a front of 24 feet 2 inches and an half, and 93 feet 5 inches deep; upon it is erected a frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH, Trustee.

October 13. dts

Just Received,

Fresh Lisbon Lemons and Oranges,
Filberts, Walnuts, &c.
Also, on Hand,
A few boxes excellent Limes.

JOSEPH DYSON.

October 7. do

Pursuant to a Decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the 1st day of November next, on the Premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the APPURTENANCES,

Situated in the town of Alexandria, upon the west side of Pitt street, and to the suthward of King street, and bounded as follows: Beginning upon Pitt street 151 feet 7 inches to the southward of King street, and running thence southwardly with Pitt street and binding therewith 25 feet to the south line of the lot of Jesse Taylor, deceased, thence westwardly with a line parrallel to King street 61 feet 8 inches and a half to the line of William Hally, thence northwardly with his line and parrallel to Pitt street the length of the first line, thence with a strait line to the beginning. The Premises will be sold under the direction of

JOHN DUNDAS,
PETER HEISKELL,
PETER WISE, jun. } *Comm'rs.*

October 9. dts

NOTICE.

In the CASE of John B. Armistead, BANKRUPT.

The creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified, that the commissioners will meet on Monday the 25th inst. at the house of Mr. Lewis in Middleburg at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of certifying to the Judge of the District that the said John B. Armistead hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the act of Congress made and now in force concerning bankrupt's, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, against the Commissioners certifying the same.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Middleburg, October 15. d8t

TO BE SOLD For Ready Money.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in a suit between the executors of Hanbury's plaintiffs, and the trustees of gen. Nelson, and others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 220 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 259 with interest thereon from October 1797, and the costs and expences of this sale, which will take place at Gadsby's tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixth of November next.

The above tract of land was purchased by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said decree, and the purchase money not being wholly paid, is again to be sold for the satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH
Late Marshal, V. D.

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1802. (27) ddf

Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.

Sept. 18. d

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having GOODS, placed in the hands of Thomas Moore a Bankrupt, unsold, the owners are noticed to prove their property and take them away; or they will be disposed of for the benefit of his creditors. As also unredeemed pledges, unless the owner or owners come forward and pay the money advanced for them.

WILLIAM OXLEY, Assignee.

October 21. d3t,

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday, the 10th day of November next, on the Premises,

Ninety Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Roger West, deceased, on a credit until the 1st day of March, 1803, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, which, when paid good and sufficient deeds shall be made.—This Land is about three miles from Town, and begins at the road going to Mount Vernon; and forms an oblong square adjoining the lands of William Hepburn and the late Lord Fairfax, a plat of which will be produced.

RICHARD CONWAY, *Executor.*

October 7. d

IRISH LINENS.

Received by the Ship Brutus, via Liverpool,

A small Invoice of 4-4 & 7-8ths wide IRISH LINENS, well assorted and for Sale, on reasonable terms by

WILLIAM LADD.

N. B. He daily expects an assortment of WOOLENS.

October 13. d

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

OFFERS her grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Alexandria and the public generally, for the many favors conferred on her in the line of her profession, since her short residence among them, and informs them that she proposes returning to Philadelphia in about two weeks; until her removal she will be happy in executing any orders they may think proper to honor her with.

She has on hand and will sell at reduced prices,

A large and elegant assortment of

Prints and Looking-Glasses and Girandoles.

October 13. d2w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES BACON, Bankrupt, having appointed me Assignee of his state and Effects, all Persons indebted to him re requested to make immediate Payment, and those who hold any of his Property to deliver the same to me.

GEORGE YOUNGS, Assignee.

N. B. Those accounts which are not settled before the first of November next, will indiscriminately be put in suit.

Sept. 27. d30

Information to Shippers.

WE will make a liberal advance, in bills of Exchange, on Tobacco consigned to James Mackenzie and A Glennie, of London, on being possessed of bills of lading and an order for insurance through that House.

ALEX. HENDERSON & CO.

October 18. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Farm of the Subscriber, in Frederick County, near Berry's Ferry, on Monday, the 11th inst. a small black fellow named MICH. He is about five feet five or six inches high, has a very short face; his front teeth stand uneven and point out; he has large ancles, and a fresh scar on the inside of one of his legs just above the ancle. He had on when he went away, an old brown coat, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, edged with red, a low crowned hat, with a narrow rim. Whoever lodges the above described Slave in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or Twenty Dollars on delivering him to me, in Frederick county.

THOMAS MASSIE.

Oct. 20. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 28th inst. will be sold on the Premises, the following very valuable Property,

TWO WAREHOUSES on King street, opposite Mr. D. Davey's.

Two two-story Frame Houses, on King street, next door to Major Reiley's that are under rent, and produces about 400 dolls. per annum, payable quarterly.

Also, for Sale the same day,

Several Lots of Ground,

on Washington between King and Prince streets. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance on a credit of 6 and 9 months.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Oct. 22.

For Norfolk, New-York or Charleston,

The fast sailing SCHOONER

SAUCY JACK.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, lying at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf.

Oct. 22. d3t

NOTICE.

In the Matter of Thomas Moore, Bankrupt.

THE Subscriber being appointed Assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Moore, late of the town of Alexandria, a Bankrupt, all persons indebted to said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Goods or Effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person other than the Subscriber, or such as may be duly authorised by him, all those who have received Goods or Monies in payment since he became a bankrupt, are requested to fund the same, otherwise they will be dealt with as the act directs.

Wm. OXLEY, *Assignee.*

Oct. 15. d15t

BEEF.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately acked) just received and for sale by

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

October 14 d

ALMANACS for the Year 1803.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received a supply of ALMANACS, for the Year 1803; and have on hand, a large assortment of Writing Paper, Bonnet Boards, School and Family Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Ink powder, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

October 7. d

NOTICE.

The LAND advertised for sale by me on the 1st of October last past, is unavoidably postponed until the second Monday in November next, when it will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Oct. 16.

AMOS ALLISON,

Has imported in the ships Brutus and Felicity from Liverpool a part of his

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at his Store corner of Prince & Fairfax Streets; he expects the remainder by the Industry from London which will compleat his assortment.

He has also on hand,

Irish Linens in boxes,
Kendal Cottons in bales,
Ticklenburgs in do.
50 pieces Russia Sheetings,
20 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 barrels do.
10h hds. Loaf, do.
15 barrels do.
40 bags best green Coffee,

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at very reduced prices.

Oct. 18. co 3w.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The ſhip
FELICITY,
CAPT. REED.

She will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. She is well found, and in complete order, and will carry about 500 hhds, Tobacco, or 4000 barrels of Flour.

Apply to
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
October 18. d1w

For NEW-YORK,

The BRIG
LYDIA,
Lying at Merchant's wharf, a conſtant trader between this place and New-York; ſhe will ſail in a few days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to

JOHN W. & S. LEONARD & CO.
Oct. 20. d3t

COTTOM & STEWART
Have juſt received a large and general aſſortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Alſo,
ALMANACS'
For 1803,
With a general aſſortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholeſale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.
October 12. d

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Court to ſtrighten the Road beween Alexandria, and George Town Ferrty.
October 8. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.
Have imported in the Brig Experiment, Captain Ewe, from Liverpool, a general Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS.
Alſo, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware, well aſſorted for country ſtores; ſtoved Salt in ſacks, and a quantity of Burr Stones. They daily expect their London Goods, per Brig Induſtry.
Sept. 27. d

JACOB HOFFMAN,
Has received, by the ſhips Brutus and Felicity from Liverpool,
The greateſt part of his
FALL GOODS,
The remainder he expects by the brig Induſtry from London.
Oct. 18. d1weo2w

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.
Have juſt imported by the ſhip Felicity from Liverpool, an aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which they offer for Sale by the piece or package.—Alſo, 70 crates STONE WARE, and a quantity of patent LIVERPOOL SALT.
They have alſo received by the brig Neptune and ſchooner Four Brothers.
A few hundred buſhels of Liſbon Salt, Liſbon and Calcavello Wines, Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell low from on board, if immediate application is made.
They have on hand, a good aſſortment of
GERMAN LINEN.
October 9. dtf

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received by the Brig Catherine, capt. Lawrence, from Liverpool, a conſiderable part of his
FALL GOODS,
Which are now opening. The balance he expects by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool.
Sept. 28. d

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an aſſortment of
FALL GOODS.
He has alſo on hand,
A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in caſks, 6 doz. each, old Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindſtones.
Oct. 15. d

Foreign Intelligence.

The following Addreſs of Bonaparte to the Italian republic with remarks by the London editor, is from *The Traveller* of Auguſt 31.

GENOA, Auguſt 14.

Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, and Preſident of the Italian Republic, to the Senate of the Ligurian Republic. Paris, July 30.

"Citizens ſenators of the Ligurian republic, the intereſt which your nation excites in the French people and the particular confidence of which it has given me inceſſant proofs, makes it my duty to aſſiſt in every thing that can confirm your tranquility, and ſecure your proſperity and independence.

"Genoa and its *reviertes* have been the theatre of a ſanguinary war. It gives me pleaſure to acknowledge, that amidſt the moſt terrible viciſſitudes you have remained faithful, and that you have made the cauſe of the Great People your own. You deſtroyed an oligarchy which cheriſhed different ſentiments. Since that period, factions have diſturbed your repoſe, compriſed your credit, and endangered your liberty. It may be even ſaid with truth, that there are great powers which preſerve ſome reſentment at your conduct; but the French people will always conſider your cauſe as their own—a conſtitution founded upon equality, that firſt of bleſſings, conſolidates your exiſtence; and great provinces round and increaſe your territory.

"Let your ſufferings therefore be forgotton. Think of what your fathers ſuffered to acquire a few ſorry villages. Proſcribe all factions; maintain and cheriſh a reſpect for your conſtitution, and your religion, and bring up your offſpring in the love of the great People. Let your miſerable gallies be ſucceeded by ſtout veſſels of war to protect your commerce in the Levant; thoſe countries are ſtill full of the memory of your anceſtors.

"Citizen ſenators of the Ligurian republic, tell your fellow citizens, that in appointing the citizen who ſhould firſt occupy the place of Doge, I do it merely to accede to their deſire, and in the preſent circumſtances it is the greateſt mark of intereſt that I can give them.

"Tell them frequently that every thing fortunate that can befall them will be to me a ſubject of joy and ſatisfaction; and their particular misfortunes will be to me ſubjects of pain.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE"

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

In the Moniteur of the 27th inſt. received this morning, we find nothing remarkable, but an addreſs from Bonaparte, in his two fold capacity of Firſt Conſul of the French republic, and Preſident of the Italian republic to the Ligurian ſenate.

This addreſs is characteriſed by the ſame puritanical cant, the ſame hypocritical ſtyle, the ſame arrogance of dictation to foreign ſtates, which have marked moſt of his former addreſſes, proclamations, manifeſtos & declarations. The Genoeſe are deſired to bring up their children in the love of the *Great Nation*. This recommendation, if carried into effect will, no doubt, be founded on the baſis of Chriſtian forgiveneſs; "Love your enemies, bleſs them that curſe you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which deſpitefully uſe you and perſecute you."

Before this ſentiment can be inculcated, the events of the laſt ſeven years muſt be blotted from the page of hiſtory. The Genoeſe muſt forget the invaſion of their territory by Bonaparte at the outſet of his career; the ſubſequent overthrow of their independence, and the ſubverſion of their government; the violent occupation of their city, and the death of twenty thouſand of their fellow countrymen during the late ſiege, in a cauſe admitted not to be their own. Why does he not inculcate love to the Italian republic, as he alſo addreſſes them as its Preſident? Why does he not tell them that the moſt eſſential mode of preſerving their independence is, to make a common cauſe with that and the other ſtates of Italy? The exports of ancient Genoa are treated with contempt, and their diſputes repreſented to have been merely about ſome ſorry villages! They have now received great provinces! What are theſe provinces? As a merely incidental object of attention, they are deſired to replace their miſerable gallies by ſubſtantial ſhips of war, under pretence of protecting their Levant trade.

Why not tell them at once, "your fleet in its preſent ſtate can be of no uſe to me. I wiſh you to have ſuch a fleet as the Venetians once had, which may be converted to the uſe of the Great Nation, when ſhe has occaſion for it." The miſerable gallies of the Genoeſe have always been ſufficient for the protection of their trade; but in competition with a Britiſh frigate they are truly miſerable. They are told to reſpect their conſtitution. He ſhould recollect that example is better than precept.

What man of daring ambition, if ſuch there be in the Genoeſe territory, will be reſtrained from the proſecution of his purpoſes, by contemplating the progreſs of the fortune of an humble Corſican adventurer? Will he not rather be induced to imitate his policy, in expectation of a ſimilar iſſue? Will he not rather become the humble inſtrument of every faction, that he may gain the ſecrets of each, and induce time erect an uſurped authority upon the ſuppreſſion of all?

The Firſt Conſul of France is about to reſtore the royal band of muſic. He has his court, his nobility, his parliaments (under a ſlight variation of name, like his own authority) his cardinal legate, and his biſhops. He ſeems to want nothing of the ancient royal eſtabliſhment but the confeſſor, which it muſt be owned would be the moſt intereſting and important poſt in his republic.

The four great powers of the continent have agreed to meet at a Turkey feaſt. There will be ſo little complementing, however, about the nice pieces, that each is to carve for himſelf, *ouiſſe au aile*, as greedily as at a cut finger ordinary. The *drumſticks* will be the laſt part of the banquet, excepting always as it is cuſtomary upon theſe occaſions, the Devil.

The Pope has made very free with the French ſaint's days; in return he recommends to them a proportinate increaſe of devotion upon thoſe he has left them.—The republican calender reduced their fifty-two ſabbaths to thirty-ſix in the year; but we never heard of the ſurplus of piety being brought to account, or that they contrived to crowd more religion into a decade than the fair quota of an ordinary Sunday.

Extracts from Loudon Papers, received at the office of the Gazette of the U. States.

[FROM THE SUN.]

We yeſterday laid before our readers the *new Conſtitution of France*. This great event we ſome time ago led them to anticipate. It was rather expected by us to have been promulgated on the 14th of July: but Buonaparte no doubt wiſhed to wait the reſult of the Votes inveſting him with the Chief Conſulſhip for life.

The people of this country are, in general, greatly deceived reſpecting the authors of the Conſular Government, and therefore it behoves us to ſtate the circumſtances on which it originated. When the Abbe Sieyes was nominated one of the members of the Executive Directory, he perceived that it was impoſſible the Government could continue its *march* (to uſe the ridiculous and military epithet which the French employed on all Subjects, Religious, Political, or Literary,) conformably with the Inſtitutions which then prevailed. It has been the unhappy and miſchevious principle of the Legiſlators, to overthrow their eſtabliſhments, whenever the fortune of Arms was againſt them. Under theſe circumſtances, a meeting of the leading characters in the French Revolution was held at Verſailles, over which Sieyes preſided, and at which it was determined, that the directorial authority ſhould be ſuperſeded by the Government of a ſingle perſon. General Moreau was the man ſelected for this purpoſe. But, on a ſudden, Buonaparte, landed at Frejus, and Sieyes, contrary to his uſual cautious habits, inſtantly declared to Maret, the Secretary General, *that France was ſaved*. Another meeting was held, and it was reſolved that the moral general ſhould be laid aſide for the political cheiftain. The conſtitution which was then organized in concert with Buonaparte, was the work of Sieyes; but, previous to its publication, it was ſubmitted to Buonaparte, who ſuggeſted ſeveral modifications, which were adopted. The public are well acquainted with the events which followed.

Bonaparte was ſeated on the throne of the Bourbons. He promiſed every thing; he *ſwore* to preſerve this new form of Government, without deterioration.—Scarcely a week had elapſed, before he altered a conſiderable part of the Fundamental principles, and, on the remonſtrance of Sieyes, he placed his ſword on the written copy, and aſked whether any perſon could diſpute the power which that inſtrument could enforce? Hence aroſe a coolneſs between the manufacturer of Conſtitutions, and the Corſican Chief; a coolneſs which has ever ſince exiſted, and which ended with the *abſorption* of Sieyes, into the Conſervative Senate, by which he was cut off from any further interference as a polical agent, in affairs of the republic.

Since that period, the Conſtitution was but a name, the Firſt Conſul every thing.

The preſent Conſtitution, is therefore, the ſole offſpring of the Firſt Conſul's brain, and it may be obſerved, reſpecting it, that he has ſhewn in its organization a total ignorance of every kind of Legiſlative principles, an accuſation with which he has been more than once charged by moſt upright and intelligent men who have conſidered him as better fitted to figure in a Camp, than in the more ſober, but leſs illuſtrious path of a Lawmaker.

It muſt not, however, be ſuppoſed, that the Conſtitution which we yeſterday preſented to our readers, has been a ſudden ebullition from a reſtleſs and imperious temper. We are warranted in aſſerting that it has been the fruit of, at leaſt *ſix weeks vaſt meditation*; it was kept in embryo till the votes could be collected reſpecting his nomination for life, and when that point was decided (which his bayonets rendered moſt certain) it was *popped* on the *kind* public, as an evidence of the *gratitude* and *wiſdom* of their modern Solomon.

In our obſervations upon this ſubject, we will not pretend to diſcuſs its practical efficiency on the French people; *they* ought to be the beſt judges of its utility and neceſſity; *we* can only examine it according to thoſe principles to which we have been habituated from our modes of thinking and living.

The moſt prominent circumſtances in this novel ſcheme of policy is the total dereliction of all thoſe articles declaratory of the rights and liberties of man, which heretofore preceded the different conſtitutions which the French nation have been *forced* to receive. Not a ſyllable is ſtated concerning civil or political rights; no ſecurity is offered againſt acts of oppreſſion on the part of the government. It is true, theſe were proclaimed in all former codes, though never practiſed by the government; conſequently, in France the circumſtance may be regarded without regret. But in the preſent inſtance, all proviſion for the ſecurity of the citizen was unneceſſary, becauſe, as the Firſt Conſul has declared himſelf ſent from heaven to eſtabliſh liberty, juſtice, and equality, it neceſſarily follows, that under ſuch a Theocratic government no abuſes of power can poſſibly exiſt. Every thing is heavenly & juſt, in conformity to his miſſion.

On this principle, the new conſtitution opens with the loweſt order of magiſtracy, and gradually riſes to a coloſſal height, whoſe top is decorated with the Corinthian capital of imperial authority.

Before we proceed to analyſe the ſtructure of this political ſyſtem, which muſt not be denominated free government, we feel it our duty to animadvert on the manner and circumſtances of its adoption.—The man, who was artfully ſelected to violate the former conſtitution, by announcing the new order of things, is the ſame perſon, who many years ago, was the repreſentative of the legitimate ſovereign of France to the court of the beſt and moſt virtuous monarch upon the face of the earth. This man, who, for many years, was in the confidence of his ſovereign, and known to have ſecretly patronized the emigrants at *Solcure*, in Switzerland, where he then reſided as ambaſſador from the French government, who was afterwards called to fill the ſtation of chief magiſtrate of France, who was tranſported as a felon to *Cayenne*, for the benefit of the great nation, and who, as Carnot obſerves, in his reply to Bailleul, is both weak and imbecile; this man, is *peculiarly* choſen to be the mouth piece through which the ſuppoſed voice of the French nation is communicated to the choſen favorite of Heaven. But, this is not all. *We* know that Barthelemy, not four months ago, notwithſtanding all his ſupple and machiavelian principles, ſpoke of his prophet, in terms of the higheſt diſreſpect and indignity.

In the next place, this Conſtitution was preſented to the French nation, in a manner that argues an utter contempt of public opinion. *Some* change was expected by the people, but it was hoped it would be a change from Military Deſpotiſm to Civil Authority. On the contrary, it was, uſhered to their notice amidſt the thunders of martial power, and it was adopted by the Conſervative Senate of

France, the only remaining depository of popular authority, on the *very same day* on which it was presented to their consideration. This event proves, either that it was *above* their capacity, it being of *Divine Origin*, or that they were so timid as to adopt it without discussion. Oh wretched and degraded Senate! to what a hapless condition has the terror of Military Apparatus reduced you! O, wretched people, who have shed the blood of thoulands, for a principle that you can never obtain! Like Ixion you have seized a phantom instead of a substance, and while you have calomniated the rest of mankind as slaves, you have proved yourselves unworthy of that freedom, for which you have disturbed the peace of all mankind; the peace of nations who would have known happiness, had they never known *your* crimes.

Senators of France! the Roman Senate, after the usurpation of Octavius, become a farce and a Pageant. The old forms were preserved, amidst the career of despotism. "*What a collection*," said Tiberus, the last time he was in the senate, "*of willing slaves!*"

FRENCH COMMERCE.

Memorial of the Engravers and Printers employed at the Manufactories of Printed Cottons in the city of Rouen, to the First Consul of the French Republic.

"GEN. FIRST CONSUL,

"If there be a principal at present generally agreed upon, it is, that the power and true greatness of empires are the patrimony of the industrious and commercial nations. England, more than any other nation, presents a model worthy of imitation. This empire consisting of a territory of but small extent, and containing scarcely more than ten millions of individuals, possesses, notwithstanding, a marked preponderance in the commercial system of the whole world. Far from the war having proved disastrous to this power, amidst the calamities of the nations of the continent, she has established a domination of such colossel magnitude, that for a long period no nation can entet into competition with her.

"France, more than any other power, seemed destined, by the genius of her inhabitants and her position, to excite that competition, to balance the value of the products of industry, and to maintain the contest in every thing which relates to the perfection of any production; and this merit is allowed to her by the unequivocal suffrages of all nations. But the cause which paralyses our industry and our commerce, originated in circumstances of, perhaps, a more powerful operation than any which have been hitherto alledged.

"The French government, almost incessantly occupied during six years with its own political dissentions, and having to carry on a war at home and abroad, could but little employ itself in examining these circumstances, and in preventing their effects. The epoch of a general peace induced a hope of less disastrous consequences. We made bold to inform you, Citizen General, that it is of extreme urgence that you should fix your attention upon the city of Rouen and the department. Our manufacturing industry is on the verge of ruin, if speedy measures do not stop the decay produced by false theories, and the spirit of the commercial system.

"Some have ventured to assert, that French industry can be carried to the highest perfection only by the stimulus of a rival industry. Where, then, is this rivalship to be found? Is it in the execution of the processes for completing the products of our industry, or in the want of the raw materials necessary to this perfection? Is it in the channels of consumption for a commerce as yet but of very small extent, from the want of confidence? or, in a word, is it from a more fatal consequence in the little national spirit possessed by Frenchmen?

"Foreign industry, and particularly that of our powerful rival, enjoys a degree of protection too little regarded by the French merchant, and which, though hitherto overlooked, has rendered it predominant. Ours, on the contrary, compelled to trust to its own efforts, exhibits only decay, and complete depression. On the one side there is an abundance of raw materials, and at moderate prices; and immense capitals, and resources always presented by the public banks, enable the manufacturer to attempt and to support every speculation. On the other, those materials are scarce, and very dear: capital is not advanced for the promotion of our manufactures but at a ruinous interest; in a word, an exchange destructive to commerce and confidence dries up every source of national prosperity: every thing makes in favor of the rivals of our manufacturing industry, and we must be speedily involved in total ruin! Yet there are persons who can maintain that France must have the advantage in a competition where the means are so unequal!

We hold the same opinions as to the perfection of the objects of industry; but what signifies the value of things, if the sale be not certain and if the nation give greater advantage to foreign products? Our reflections are fixed on the present state of affairs. Scarce has a maritime peace been proclaimed, when the introduction of merchandize commences the French warehouses are overstocked, our manufactures languish and forebode general ruin. The French soil has not rejected the foreign commodities; avarice and extortion have favored their circulation. See what is the result. The productions of industry incumber the warehouses of our manufactures; labour is repressed; workshops are shut up; thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment, without even a prospect of being able to gain wherein to support their numerous families.

"Tis but an imperfect view of the picture. Let us consider the future. By and by, if such a system do not cease, if French commerce prefer the products of foreign nations, if our manufactories and workshops receive no encouragement, all is over! All the shops are shut, manufacturing industry abandoned, talents paralysed, and thoufands of citizens, with their families, reduced to the most frightful poverty! While we are representing to you our fears and alarms, there is not a fourth part of us in a state of activity.—Every day witnesses many unfortunate man swelling the list of victims. Those who are yet retained, are retained only in consideration of old services; and they are threatened soon to share those calamities with which that class are afflicted, if the Government do not speedily remove the evil.

"This is not all. Our hands once become idle, a thoufand other states participate our misfortunes by a necessary consequence: our inaction stops their labours: every thing is linked together in a state: if you dam up a brook at the source, the furtile plains it watered are struck with barreness.

"We are exposing, General Consul, great and touching truths. Oh! that you could here the cries of want, the sighs and despair of the families of our unfortunate companions! they are absolutely naked, and can see nothing before them but mere profound distress.

"General Consul, we expect, from your solicitude, a period to those miseries which weigh upon us in so terrible a manner. A few moments more and our important city will possess no more workmen: many of them will be devoured by want and misery. Disgust and offers from foreigners will have caused the emigration of the rest! What powerful considerations!

We have spoken the truth: Government is worthy to hear it. We hope that the first Magistrate of the republic will turn his paternal regard towards one of the most industrious departments to the workshops of our manufacturers, that their labours may receive encouragement!—The workman asks only one favor, that his hands may be constantly employed, that his work may suffice for supplying his wants. Then his wishes will be accomplished."

NEW YORK, October 20.

Captain Marrener, who came passenger in the brig Sally, arrived yesterday from Martinique, informs us that the French took possession of that island on the 11th September, and were about imposing a duty on all foreign vessels. As the precise amount was not fixed at the time of capt. M's departure, he was obliged to give security for the payment thereof when that point should be determined. The port charges were considerably lessened.

On his passage to New York, capt. M. spoke the schooner Edward, Swan, of Baltimore, which sailed some time after the Sally, and was informed that St. Pierre's had been proclaimed the only port of entry: and that the duty was fixed at two per cent. on the sales, and seven per cent. on the purchase of colonial produce.

Entered, ship Rising States, Burrows, Havre de Grace; brigs Sally, Van Antwerp, Martinico, via St. Bartholomews; Ontario, Maxfield, St. Croix; schooners Polly, Fullerton, do. Sukey & Polly, ——, Edenton; Gulielma, Radyard, Guadaloupe; Actrey, M'Kay, Petersburgh.

Cleared, Ship Osiris, Cottle, Liverpool, by A. S. Hallet; brig Minerva, Maine, Bordeaux; schooner Catharine, Alford, Jamaica; Santa Rosa de Lima, Martinely, St. Augustine.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Sally, Van Antwerp, from Martinico, via St. Bartholomews, 16 days from the latter place. Left at St. Pierre's, on the 28th September, the brig Nancy, Bebee, of Sag-Harbour, bound to Turks Island; schooner John, Jupman, for Turks Island; brig Merchant, Burroughs, do. schooner Milford, Macnamara, for Alexandria; brig Joseph, schooner Fizgig, and a schooner belonging Snell, Stag, & Co. for Curracoa. October 12, in lat. 38, 30, spoke ship Baltimore, of Baltimore, bound to Cork, out 6 days.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

We stop the press to publish the following.

Extract of a letter received from a gentleman in Georgetown, (South Carolina) dated 10th October to a gentleman in Washington.

"The infernal French are disgorging the whole of their wretched blacks upon our shores. An express arrived this afternoon to the brigadier general, with information that a French frigate was landing negroes about 32 miles from this place.—Every inhabitant of the town was ordered to equipt himself and march to oppose them; which they did this afternoon with the greatest cheerfulness and I believe would have gone with more pleasure had they to combat with the French.

Extract from the Official Gazette of St. Domingo.

Cape, the 9th Thermidor, 10th year,
July 28th, 1802.
General Quarters at the Cape, 6th Thermidor, 10th year.

The General in Chief captain General,

Having seen, 1st. The memorial of citizen Alexander, attorney for William M'Fadon and Joseph Williams, merchants, at Baltimoer, praying for the restitution of 22,231 dollars, seized at the late conflagration of the Cape, and Claimed by Jonathan Low, agent of said merchants.

2dly. The letters of citizen Pichon, charge d'Affairs of the French republic, near the United States, and citizen Levillain, commissary of commercial relations of France, at Baltimore, showing that the cash taken in the house of Jonathan F. Low, and deposited on board the Watigny, is the property of William M'Fadon and Joseph Williams, merchants, in Baltimore.

3dly. The report of the colonial prefect, *orders as follows*:

The 22,231 dollars deposited on board the ship Watigny, at the late conflagration of the Cape, and since lodged in the chest of the paymaster general of the army, having been sequestered for no other purpose but that of insuring said property to its real and lawful owners, who were not then sufficiently known shall be paid by said paymaster general to citizen Alexander, merchant at the Cape, who shall furnish for the same his receipt, to which shall be annexed the original power of attorney of William M'Fadon and Joseph Williams, by which said Alexander is authorised to receive the said sum on their behalf. The colonial prefect shall deliver his warrant, so that said sum may be drawn from the chest of the said pay-master general.

The general in chief captain general.
(Signed) LE CLERC.
By the captain general
(Signed)
LENOIR, secretary general.

ATTENTION.

THE Gentlemen who composed the company of ELDERS, otherwise called the SILVER GRAYS, in the town of Alexandria, will be pleased to meet on Saturday next (being the 23d day of this present month) at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. John Duff, a member of said Company, then and there to direct how the fines, which may be in the hands of their clerk, shall be disposed of; what shall be done with their Colours, and to revive or disband the Company, as they shall think proper.

By order of the Captain,
P. MARSTELLER,

Oct. 22.

Cash given for rags.

EXHIBITION

On MONDAY EVENING,
At the SPREAD EAGLE *Ball Room.*

John Rannie,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that for a short time only he has it in his power to display his

Various Entertainments

to the inhabitants of this city.

Act I. Mr. Rannie will exhibit a great variety of astonishing ARTS and EXPERIMENTS and real power of attraction by the *Magical Sword.*

This part of the performance in former days was called

WITCHCRAFT,

And having conivance with familiar Spirits, but Mr. Rannie will clearly demonstrate and shew the explanations of those Stratagems in such a manner that the audience is capable of giving an explanation against all false reports which has universally alarmed the world. All is deception and experiments.

Act. II. New arts of a ballance master.

Act. III. The singular and real power of

VENTRILOQUISM

this extraordinary gift which cannot be acquired, has been allowed amongst the enlightned characters to be very miraculous curiosity. We have no accounts of any VENTRILOQUISTS, but three since the woman of Endor, which in former days was called a real Witch.

Act. IV. Most wonderful imitations of various BIRDS AND BEASTS. Mr. R. by his powers to this day, has caused people to throw away their dead pigs, and fish, and caused men to unload cart-loads of hay, suspecting that they heard the voice of a child smothering among the hay.

Mr. Rannie creditably informs the public, that if it was not in an age and in a country less enlightened, he doubts not but great part of his performance would be counted super-natural but perhaps neither nature, nor art, may produce the like again in several centuries.

Mr. Rannie among his various operations will conclude his performance with

Ground and Lofty TUMBLING,

It is also requested that Mr Ranie will repeat the parts of his Ventroloqual powers, which had such unbounded applause on the last evening of his exhibiting.

Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock and the Performance to begin at 7.—Tickets to be had at the place of Performance.

☞ *No Segars to be smoaked in the room.*

Oct. 23.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

1 box of fine Hats, in lots,
2 do. course do.
1 do. ready made Clothes,
Cloths, Coatings, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Oct. 23.

Just received and for Sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON,

8 by 10, 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Brown Sugar, 1st and 2d quality in hhds. and barrels,
Loaf and lump Sugar, 1st do. do.
Green Coffee, first quality,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Maluga } WINES,
Pepper and Allspice, in bags, barrels and kegs,
Hyson and Bohea Tea, 1st quality, in chests,
Allum and Copperas, by the quantity,
Wrapping Paper, do.

Wanted to purchase,

A QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED,

For which a generous price, in cash will be given.

Oct. 23. d2w

2000 Bushels very clean good Coarse SALT,

Just received and to be sold cheap by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

10th mo. 27.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO. *at their store*

A QUANTITY OF

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Oct. 20. d

John W. & S. Leonard & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Merchant's wharf, the Cargo of the brig LYDIA,

CONSITTING OF

100 tons Plaister of Paris,
10 Hhds. Aux Cayes Molasses,
4 tons Cordage, assorted,
12 barrels Mess Beef, first quality,
13 kegs Rapee Snuff,
40 white oak Shooks,
1 trunk of Umbrellas, with sundry other articles. Oct. 16. eotf

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Fairfax Court-House Races.

ON the first Thursday in November next, will be run for, over a handsome course, at Fairfax Court-House, a subscription Purse of 100 dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the three mile heats; subscribers starting a horse to pay 10 dollars, and non-subscribers 15 dollars entrance. The following day will be run for, over the same ground a handsome purse, the amount not yet ascertained, the subscription still being open, and will continue so until ten days before the racing commences, it is supposed to be equal to the first day's purse, free as above, the two mile heats, the winning horse of of the first days purse excepted. On the third day will be run for over the same ground, a Sweapstake free for saddle horses only; every person starting a horse to pay 10 dollars, in all other respects the rules to be conformed to are those of the Fredericksburg Jockey Club; those who have not yet paid the amount of their subcriptions will please to do so on or before the first day's race to

JOHN RATCLIFFE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. As the Course, &c. will be put in order at the sole expence of the proprietor, some compensation will be required from all those who go on the field as suttlers, to be first agreed on.

October eo12t

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have received by the CATHERINE, *from Liverpool, a Part of their*

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the Package Price or Retail.—The following are a Part:

Coatings, Cloths, Kerseymeres, Elastics, Swansdowns and Turkeydowns; rose Blankets, Fearnaughts, Negro Cottons; Devonshire Kerseys, Hat Linings, Furniture Fringes, Card and Tassels, Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck, &c. &c &c.

They expect the remainder of their Goods by the first Vessels from London and Liverpool.

Sept. 28 eotf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, a very black Negro Boy named SPENCER, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, remarkably likely and active, has a penetrating eye, and is perhaps one of the most artful fellows of his age, black or white, in Virginia, he was seen making for Alexandria, where it is supposed he is now lurking in newhere about the wharves or somebody's kitchen.

Also, Negro JAMES, a small black fellow, of thin visage, very active, intelligent and artful, and will probably change his name. He was seen making for George-Town, where he said it was his intention to go on board some vessel, which he probably has done either there or at this place. The above Reward will be paid to any person who will secure the above Negroes in the jail of Alexandria, or Ten Dollars for either, on application to Peter Heiskell, at the Washington Tavern, Alexandria.

THOMAS PARKER.

Frederick County.

All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying off said fellows at their peril.

Oct. 21. eo3t

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the south-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richards.—Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 2aw

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under tence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its prefent state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 15. 1aw

On the 1st day of December next will be sold to the highest bidder on three months credit at the Dwelling House of the late Nathaniel Fitzhugh of Fairfax County, all his

Household Furniture,

AND STOCK,

OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, & HOGS, and so many of the SLAVES as shall be necessary to pay the debts due from his estate.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in for adjustment on or before the day of sale—and those who are indebted to the same, to make payment to

WILLIAM LANE, Administrator,
With the will annexed of
NATHANIEL FITZHUGH, deceased

October 5. 1aw8r

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres on Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and in Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and a not her in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them qas small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large supply of

Hot Pressed

AND OTHER

PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate Prices.

October 11. eo

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important branch of science, several valuable works have, within a few years, been presented to the public, among which the above, as it is the most recent, so is it pre-eminently useful. Led by her subject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which, while it arrests the attention of those who have most successfully studied these subjects, must render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the most ordinary capacity. The superficialness and frivolity of character engendered by the modern system of education, have been long, and justly, a subject of compiaint; but the particular causes by which these serious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace these evils to their source, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the subject of this work, and so great the success with which those inquiries have been pursued, that the happiest consequences to society may reasonably be expected to result from the present publication. To all it is interesting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquisition truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work in England, sufficiently evinces the high estimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the British edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

"From most of the writers on education it "would appear, that it is only to people of rank "and fortune that education is a matter of any "importance. By such alone can the systems "that are generally proposed, be adopted. To "such, therefore, must we believe them to be "exclusively addressed. To make fine ladies "and finished gentlemen forms no part of my "plan, which has for its object the subjection of "the passions, the direction of the affections, and "the cultivation of the faculties that are common "to the whole human race."

* The price of the British edition, is fifteen shillings, Sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.

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in the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

March 20.

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